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Hateful Truth

Almost we despair of ever getting true economic thought past the emotional bar-

We have tried very hard to state our views of war taxation clearly. We are for taxing incomes and excess war profits -that is to say, wealth and property-to the utmost limit. We do not know what the practical limit is. Nobody knows. You have to find it by feeling for it. In theory it is the point at which your treatment of the goose begins to diminish the size of the golden eggs. At all events, we have urged higher taxes upon incomes and war profits, especially the latter, than Congress has yet had the courage to impose.

But that is not all. Having stated our opinion of what should be done to the rich, and having stated that first, we go on to say that very drastic taxes must be laid upon the luxuries of all the people-upon tea and coffee and tobacco and beer and sugar and gasolene, and everything that is either not essential to existence or which, being essential, is known to be enormously wasted by selfindulgence.

These are the so-called consumption uses, namely (1) to yield revenue and (2) to penalize popular extravagance, of which evidence everywhere abounds.

No sooner have we written and printed an editorial like that than we get letters from people who seem to have read and nothing at all about taxing the rich. two very dangerous and absurd fallacies are abroad.

One is that the rich as such are slackers and profiteers, and not only do not pay their share, but actually fatten on

The other is that if wealth were conscripted as life is the poor would not have to pay anything.

The first fallacy is dangerous because it appeals and is often with disloyal motives intended to appeal-to class prejudice. It isn't true. There are rich slackers and poor slackers, rich profiteers and poor profiteers. If you wish to call them such, the profiteers are the speculators, the land owners, the planters, the farmers, the wage workers in all the favored lines, the middlemen, the retailers and all everywhere who are gaining more and consuming more than they were gaining and consuming a year and a half ago. Hoover says that if the consumption of food by 110,000,000 Americans would only go back to what it was before the war the problem of feeding the Allies out of the surplus would be instantly solved. There is passionate denunciation of the millers and packers for making more. There is no passion at all in the thought that people have been eating more and richer foodmeaning by people all of us.

were conscripted the war would be painlessly paid for, the answer to that is

Wealth has been conscripted in Russia, and Russia this winter will die if the

Allies do not save her. Did wealth flee?

Did it engage in reprisals?

Is it having its revenge?

is not what the Bolshevist thinks it is. You can tax what rises from wealththe profit, the usufruct, whatever you call it-down to the very minimum of the air and nourishment required to sustain its life; but if you reach for the source of the egg you kill the goose. You may stamp and rage, but the goose

is cold and oblivious. Russia is full of factories and shops and mills and banks with their doors closed. They are dead geese. To the simple Russian, beguiled and deceived by the Bolshevik leaders, it must seem very strange. There is the factory. In it are the machines as before. Here is labor, idle, staring and hungry. The Russian people want what the factory What is the matter? What has hap-

Wealth has been conscripted. That is all. The goose is dead.

could conceivably conscript it without

know the uses and nature of wealth and how to manage it they do not bother to conscript it. They govern it intelligently and tax it scientifically, and mind the health of the goose.

A Woman's Salute

There ought to be an answer to the letter of our correspondent, which we print in another column, calling for a woman's salute. Her suggestion is interesting; the need is obvious. Yet we know of no suggestion that appeals strongly as fit and right. Our correspondent makes no dogmatic proposal, although she cliers a variety of possible

The only additional suggestion we can make is the obvious one of bowing the head. That is the actual social equivalent of a man's taking off his hat to the flag. How does it appeal to our readers? We think every one will agree as to the desirability of some uniform act of greeting and reverence for women to offer their flag. Women are in the war; they are as much a part of it as men. They should certainly have their own fitting salute to the flag. The only question is

The Gratuitous Insult

In turning over the files of Hearst's "New York Evening Journal" we find in the issue of August 6, 1917, the follow-

"THE ROOSEVELTS ARE 'LINED

UP-COMFORTABLY. "Roosevelt said all his kin who were eligible had 'lined up' for military service, 'and it isn't my fault that I'm not over there now.'

"A cable dispatch to the same news-

'Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt have arrived here. They were met by Joseph E. Willard, American Ambassador to Kermit Roosevelt has accepted an offer to serve on the staff of General Maude, commander of the Mesopotamia forces.' We have a great admiration for the courage of Mr. Roosevelt and his 'kin.' But it makes quite a difference whether you 'line up' as an ordinary, unknown Sammy, to be quickly shot and more quickly forgotten, or as a member of the staff of General Maude, travelling with your wife and met by an

Quentin is dead. Theodore, jr., is wounded.

Archibald has been gassed. Kermit has just transferred to active service with the American expedition-

No Let-Up on the U-Boats!

The first shells from a German U-boat have struck American shores, and within sight and sound of the shore four American boats have been sunk. In June a taxes. They serve two very important | U-boat captain off the Jersey coast announced that "in July we shall return in force.'

Without knowledge of all this, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, gave an interview to the correspondent of the "Times," warning us that we must everything in it about taxing the people not settle down to a "comfortable attitude regarding the submarine." Al-We know by this and other signs that | though the submarine "is held," Sir Eric goes on to say that:

"Whether it definitely ceases to be an important war factor depends on the extent to which the effort against it is sustained. It will never be entirely eliminated."

More than a month ago Admiral Si likewise warned us against overconfidence, and now the farseeing engineer at the head of the British navy renews his former significant statement by saying that "we must reckon on an increased effort and counter against it. The slightest relaxing on our part might be followed by serious consequences."

Let us not forget that the submarine is still sinking more ships than America shall probably be able to turn out this year. It is still the deadliest weapon that the German possesses.

The Cavalryman Comes Back We are told from Washington that General Foch has been using cavalry on a large scale in the last three months.

Positional warfare put cavalry out of business. Many mounted regiments were converted into infantry and sent into the trenches. The old sarcasm, "Who ever saw a dead cavalryman?" thereby lost its bite, just as it lost it in our Civil War when Sheridan trained his cavalrymen to As to the other fallacy, that if wealth | dismount and to fight as infantrymen. Cavalry used to be the élite of the

fighting forces. They furnished the pomp, pageantry and dramatic movement of war. They continued the tradition of the mediæval knight on horseback. But modern artillery and machine guns have made an anachronism of the employment of massed bodies of horsemen on the battle line. They could ride Not at all-not any of that. Wealth only to slaughter. So in the first years of this war it looked as if the long roll had been sounded for the cavalryman, except as a patrol or for occasional use in keeping in touch with an enemy in re-

The magnificent, spectacular cavalry charge is a thing of the past. History has celebrated the brilliant charges of von Bredow's German cavalry at Marsla-Tour and of Gallifet's French cavalry at Sedan. Such exploits are out of the picture in this war. But recently, since the warfare of positions has given way to the warfare of movement, General Foch has been finding a new and practical use for mounted troops. His cavalry corps have been constituted a mobile reserve to be hurried ahead of infantry to points where the defence has been weakened or

has temporarily yielded ground. Thus, the stabilization of the defence before Montdidier at the time of the first Ludendorff offensive was achieved large-Only people who know the uses and ly through the employment of a French nature of wealth and how to manage it cavalry division, dismounted and covering the organization of the infantry on

also rushed ahead into Flanders to help hold the line beyond Mount Kemmel when you Arnim was trying to break through and compel the evacuation of what was then left of the Ypres salient. In the same way cavalry, temporarily dismounted, covered the retirement of the French to the Marne in the first days of the German offensive south from the Chemin des Dames, and assisted in checking the German penetration west toward the Forest of Villers-Cotterets in the later phase of that drive.

The cavalryman has, therefore, come back. He is no longer a useless military survival. He may never again be a prime factor in battle. But there is still room | for him as an adjunct and as the nucleus of that highly mobilized strategic reserve which a commander prudently maintains in anticipation of sudden emergencies.

Federal Wires

The President by proclamation assumes possession, control and operation of all the telephone and telegraph facilities in the country for the duration of the war, and then immediately delegates those responsibilities to the Postmaster General, who, in turn, is authorized to perform his duties through the owners and managers and existing organizations for so long and to such an extent as he will. This is the outcome of a dispute between the telegraph companies and some of their employes. The National War Labor Board awarded the employes the right to organize; the companies, mainly the Western Union, obstinately refused to recognize that right as some of the employes urged it, and a strike was imminent-was actually voted by the telegraphers. The government asked for time to get a bill through Congress, which took only a few days; and now, under the terms thereof. the government is in possession of the telegraph and telephone companies, and the employes are transferred at one stroke from the category of private industry to that of Federal service.

The right to organize, which the telegraphers were going to strike for, is perhaps gained; but the right to strike has been lost. Federal telegraphers cannot go on strike. They are in effect mobilized for the duration of the war.

The emergency which brought this new experiment to pass was quite unnecessary; there is, indeed, a suspicion that one side was deliberately obstinate, intending to force the government's hand. No doubt in any similar case the governeach time it happens we shall be reminded that the labor problem is still what it has been always, that what is called the government's labor policy is largely an illusion and that all the great solutions are being postponed until after the war. The government seeks by arbitration to keep labor contented, busy, patriotic and well paid, and when it fails in this it can take over both the property and the workers and defer the reckoning.

The Postmaster General's statement is full of good, strong sense. He promises nothing beforehand and is willing that government control shall be judged by its results. So it will be. And we wish Mr. Burleson success.

Men Advise Pants

The State Industrial Commission is a violators. But when it comes to the women who have flooded industry since the war-there it merely "recommends." It is about to insert into the code the fol-

"It is recommended in relation to female operatives that where their hair is in danger of being caught in moving machinery they shall wear caps or hair nets; that where their clothing is in danger of being caught in moving machinery they shall wear pants; that they wear shoes with low heels."

There is a grave discretion about this which cannot be too highly commended. It would be a rash set of men who would undertake to tell women what they must wear. Even the Federal government, which is deeply concerned about the effect of clothes on the war, has only taken a tiny step along that route by telling them that they may not wear shoes over eight inches in height. "Pants" may be recommended; indeed, they may even be sensible and desirable. But unless the State Industrial Commission can manage to persuade the operatives with whose safety they are concerned that these garments are the proper new style for factory wear they will have had the trouble of writing the new code provision for their pains.

One at a time we get the German spies. The painstaking manner in which the evidence is gathered insures their conviction. And when they have been convicted they are-interned.

How the Democrats do love their women voters this year! They are planning to pin all sorts of bouquets on them in their platform. "We welcome," "we believe," "a time peculiarly appropriate," "we therefore urge"-what a noble dedication of faith! What lovely flowers! They stand out beautifully against that shade of strict neutrality which was the fashionable tone of politicians only a year or so back. What can have happened to change all that?

By his tasks and devotions Colonel Roosevelt was bound to decline the nomination for Governor. But by waiting until after dinner to send that word to Attorney General Lewis he upset a long editorial signed by Hearst which was to have been printed in Tuesday's American. It was an attack on Roosevelt for beginning now his 1920 campaign and it had already been distributed to the press associations. When the Colonel's telefatal consequences. And if people do | a line further back. French cavalry were | gram to Lewis came out the Hearst edi-

torial was killed, and in its place the next morning was one on raising the pay of city employes. There was also a cartoon representing the Kaiser as the helpless victim of the German war machine, struggling to control and tame it. And so it shows through.

The Lithuanians, it seems, are simpleminded folk, who take the phrases of treaties at face value. Thinking that they had been set up at Brest-Litovsk as an independent state, they elected a sovereign in the person of Duke William of Urach, a Würtembergian, changing his title to King Medove. Berlin is outraged at this proceeding, and has served notice that Germany never intended to recognize the independence of Lithuania except on the condition that her new ruler should be chosen through and by the German government. Too bad! We hate to lose King Medove. An appellation like that would shine equally on the comic opera stage and in the pages of the Almanach de Gotha.

The Unconscious Wish to Kill

To the Editor of The Tribune. IR: We witnessed the other day a quite extraordinary accident. A young man in an automobile coming up a very narrow whirled quickly around an obstructing cart and, seeming to lose all sense of direction, went flying across the sidewalk into an adjacent building. An old woman who was passing was pinned between the car and the building. She seemed almost unhurt. It was a miracle that she was not crushed to a pulp. Any one who knew anything of motoring would have said simply that the young man had lost his head. But suppose a person with no preconceptions witnessed the accident and endeavored to describe it impartially, he would have had to say that the young man acted as if he wished to kill this helpless old woman. Which explanation was nearer the fact?

One of the offices of the new psychology has been to make clear how strong is the impulse to kill, at times, in every human being. We know that this wish at times appears with astonishing intensity in little children. We also know that it was a basic drive in the savage. The new psychology has revealed that these infantile or savage desires are not eradicated as we grow to manhood or womanhood; they are merely suppressed, or rather repressed, and sometimes their outbreak is very frightful north bank of the Marne.

Now, in this present instance, the young ment's hand can be forced again; but | man was apparently deeply angered at the obstruction of the cart, and at the moment of passing seemed to turn his head and swear at the driver of the cart. It was probably this burst of anger which caused him to lose his direction and go crazily over the curb. The basis of this burst was the desire to inflict retribution upon the obstructing cart. This sprang from the infantile unconscious. But how should this cause the driver to "lose his head," as we

The explanation of the new psychology would be that in the instant of time that elapsed the driver's wrath was distributed over anything in sight. The first thing in sight was a wretched old woman. There was a blind impulse to destroy; its victim was the woman. The strange impulse that made the driver open his throttle instead of slamming on his brake was this unconscious impulse to kill. His terror sprang not from the thought of killing the old woman, but terror at his own thought. body with broad powers, but it has its | This is evident on a purely statistical basis. limitations and recognizes them. In There was no time to think of the conrespect of most working conditions it sequences of killing the old woman. There Rheims to keep the pocket open while great French offensives—and thus, cre- After the Civil War the flag was recoglays down the law and enforces it against was only time to be terrified at his own they evacuated the compartments. On ating

We think that this explanation probably covers by far the larger number of all killings by automobiles. They spring in very large part from this same primal, infantile, savage desire to slay. This seems like an extreme view, but it is very remarkable that where drastic penalties for automobile accidents have been enforced these accidents and these killings have remarkably subsided. The full proof we be lieve would be simple. If it were definitely known that, no matter what the provocation or excuse, every motor car driver who kills a human being is forthwith to be hanged, we venture the prediction that in a whole year there would not be five of these summary executions. New York, July 22, 1918.

New Zoology

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The other day Hearst's "American" got out a nice, shiny sheet of paper called a supplement. It was all about Mount Vernon. It didn't mention the Board of Aldermen or the Mayor or the Corporation Counsel or a recent court declsion. But it did talk about the Red Cross. Somehow it reminded us of the red and blue ink that Hearst has been sweating for the past two months. Cause and effect, and all that sort of thing.

Somebody found out that "The American" had operated on a Presidential proclamation, removing the body and leaving the appendix. The Hearst cuttlefish squirted a flood of patriotic camouflage all over its The courts decided Thursday that Mount

Vernon-or any other city-can chase the

beast out of its home waters. On Sunday

'The American" got out its supplement for Mount Vernon consumption only. The Hearst cuttlefish is peculiar. Of course it "ejects an inky fluid when in danger," just as the zoologies say it should. But the color of the ink is always red,

Pharmacists in the Army To the Editor of The Tribune.

New York, July 22, 1918.

Sir: Your editorial "Mobilizing Medical Men" does not fully explain the reason for the lack of medical men in our army and navy. There now are a great many physicians in the service who are doing the work of skilled pharmacists. If the Edmunds bill to provide a pharmaceutical corps should become a law it would release these physicians from the pharmaceutical work they are doing, and their medical and surgical knowledge could be used to greater advantage.

As a loyal American it is your duty to inform the public of this new measure that they may urge their representatives to vote for its passage. JEROME FRANKLIN. New York, July 21, 1918.

To Understand

By Grantland Rice Lieutenant, 115th Field Artillery, A. E. F.

HE SAW long lines of khaki form In quiet order, clan by clan; To drive against the blood-red storm Of flame and steel beyond their span-As one might gather for a game Of two-base hits or tackle runs-Until the zero hour came Amid the thunder of the guns.

And some looked out with eager eyes Beyond the gathering barrage, Unmindful of the sacrifice Or service of their final charge; And some with faces drawn and gray Stood ready for their final night, Still dreaming of a vanished day And one who waited through the night.

He saw them forming, row on row, A line that raw hell couldn't stop: Until, against the dawn's white glow He saw their bodies clear the top; And then, across the shattered loam From smashing shell and shrapnel sent, At last-three thousand miles from home He knew what Flag and Country meant.

End of the Marne Salient

By Frank H. Simonds

THE Germans have abandoned all | have temporarily retaken much ground similarly resigned all purpose to make a stand on the north bank of the Ourcq. Their retreat is now pursuing an or- expeditiously and skilfully as Kluck after apparent purpose of defending the north of prisoners and guns, but without a and east bank of the Crise River, south of Soissons, and the north bank of the It is to be another Gettysburg rather Vesle, from Braisne through Fismes to than another Sedan. the environs of Rheims. The full extent of German purpose in retirement is re- cess becomes clear and its limits are vealed by the announcement that Franco- outlined the size of the moral victory American troops have entered Buzancy, Oulchy-le-Château and Jaulgonne and at the same time practically cleared the

In a word, the Marne salient is done for. The real operative Paris front is now nothing more than a cover for the most considerable German retreat since the Battle of the Marne four years ago. Skilfully, in a fashion that must command the admiration of military men the world over and recalls the equally skilful manœuvres of Kluck four years ago, Boehm is drawing his troops out pocket. It would seem that the danger of a great military disaster has about

If you think of this Soissons-Château Thierry-Rheims salient as a pocket with

tacked violently at Soissons and south of as the spearhead of attack in all the tween men and emblems. Saturday there were four of these compartments-a small one south of the In a word, he created a new army Marne, between the little Surmelin River | to deal his decisive blow precisely as and the larger stream; a second, between the Ourcq and the Marne; a third, between the Ourcq and the Vesle, and a fourth, between the Vesle and the Aisne. By Sunday the Germans were out of the lowest compartment, south of the Marne. They are now practically out of the second and a considerable part of the third. Their line would seem to run behind the little Crise River, which falls into the Aisne at Soissons, and the upper reaches of the Ourcq River. The next retirement will plainly be behind the Vesle, and this has already been foreshadowed by the reports of the aviators.

The problem of the German High Comgous to that presented by a crowd in a hall when the building takes fire. It was the problem of getting the audience out through a single narrow exit before the flames reached the hall. In this case the audience were eight or ten German divisions south of a line between Soissons and Rheims, and the exit was the twentyfive-mile stretch between these two towns. Just as the audience in the hall could only go out slowly, the vast concentration of men, artillery and munitions which the Germans had risked in the Soissons-Château Thierry-Rheims salient could only be brought out slowly, and the pace was necessarily slackened by the fact that the few available roads were almost immediately taken under fire by French heavy artillery as a result of the first advances. It is clear now that during the last

three days German counter offensives

hope of holding the north bank and skilfully held up Franco-American of the Marne and they have operations at the critical point, which was at the Soissons side of the mouth of the pocket. Unless all signs fail, the Germans are going to get out, not as derly and successful course, with the the Marne, not without a staggering loss disaster and the surrender of an army. But as the extent of the military suc-

increases hourly and is revealed alike by ridiculous German explanations which do not explain and by the long restrained but now released enthusiasm of Allied capitals. The German refused to admit that there had been a Battle of the Marne during the first two years of the war. German agents in all countries eagerly explained that the Kaiser's armies did not go to Paris because of a cholera epidemic! German military critics mysteriously hinted at reasons which, when revealed, would prove German strategy greater than it had ever seemed. But it is unlikely that the Gerof the Soissons-Château Thierry-Rheims | man will be able to find anywhere at this time a success such as Hindenburg achieved at Tannenberg to cover the failure on the Western front.

It is plain now that Foch did not make use of any strategic army of the sort a series of compartments, one below the | that four months ago the world was other, what has been happening in the | talking about, and it is entirely unlikely last four days becomes clear. The first that any strategic army of reserve ever Franco-American thrust toward Soissons | existed. What he did do was to assemble threatened to close the pocket at its all the available American divisions, join mouth and catch and capture all the to them a certain number of French, Algerian, Moroccan and Senegalese troops

To avoid this the Germans counter at- -the same troops which have been used reserve, throw it against the open flank of Boehm's army. Joffre created the Maunoury army about Paris in the last days of August, 1914. Turning now to the westward and

northward of Paris, the French operation on the west bank of the Avre suggests that we may presently see interesting developments on one side of another German salient quite as vulnerable as the Marne salient, which is now collapsing. The three salients which the Germans created by their three successful offensives-that in Picardy, that in Flanders and that between the Marne and the Aisne-were all equally vulnerable unless the German could advance out of them and straighten out his line. mand last Saturday was wholly analo- He has failed in the case of the Marne salient and as a result has suffered a heavy defeat and the loss of much valuable ground. Another German offensive, this time directed against the British, should it fail would invite another stroke quite like Foch's recent blow between Soissons and Château Thierry.

In sum, the Marne salient is gone and the German is on his way back to the Vesle. The success of the French in a relatively restricted operation southeast of Amiens draws attention to the fact that there exists in this quarter another salient equally perilous for the Germans. It is too early to suggest that Foch means to retain now the initiative which he has wrested from Ludendorff, but if he does he, and not the German, will attack between the Oise and the sea, and the course of the campaign of 1918 will inevitably follow that of the campaign of 1914 after the Marne.

Charcuterie?

Sir: Since sauerkraut has disappeared

and Liberty cabbage has taken its place,

and since we are calling breaded veal cut-

let by its proper name instead of wiener-

schnitzel, I propose that we find another

I admit that I may not be able to think

of the best name, but believe that if you

would give this matter a little space some

one among your numerous readers will-

surely furnish a good American name for

G. V. LINCOLN.

name to take the place of delicatessen.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Epigram

L OVE is an old dog who is faithful to his master heritage. Even when Life, that old house cat, scratches him. he returns to the hearth his tail down. but his tail wagging On rare occasion, she lets him sleep near herin the coal bin Life is a beast who puzzles me ALFRED KREYMBORG.

1918, and 1920 will take care of itself."

Proverbs for Politicians (From The Washington Post) Suggestion to members of the Indiana

Democratic Convention: "Take care of

New York, July 18, 1918.

these shops.

Mustard Gas From the American Chemical Society

HE recent announcement that the Allies now have an effective supply of mustard gas shell shows her vital the chemist's work is to modern war. fare. The gas shell has been one of tha biggest problems for the American chemist. especially for those connected with the Chemical Warfare Service of the National Army. That the problem has been wel solved is attested by documents found on captured Germans during the great drive now in progress. These documents state, "This gas (mustard gas) seems to have even in diluted form, more harmful effects than the gas contained up to the present time in shells used by the field artillery."

Mustard gas, now being used extensively by both the Central and Entente powers, is a compound chemically known as dichlorethy sulfide. In trench language it is called "mustard" because of its strong, pungent odor, and to the Germans it is officially known as Yellow 'ross gas, as the shells are all marked with yellow crosses and bands The Allied chemists have known the composition of this gas for some time, but only recently lave they been able to perfect a process for manufacturing it on a large scale. Fortunately for our armies, the method is far superior to methods known hitherto.

Although the effects from this gas are not often deadly, still is it a very effective agent on account of its slow and insidious method of poisoning. The odor of mustard indicates danger, but is not in itself uncom fortable until it causes the nose and throat to become irritated. If properly protected there will be no further bad effects, In extreme cases the eyes and lids become in flamed and blistered and severe inflamma tion in the lungs results in bronchitis and even pneumonia. The after effects of the poisoning lay one up for several weeks, but seldom result in death.

The most disagreeable thing about the gas is its persistence, which necessitates keeping on gas masks for hours at a time It lingers in dugouts for days and has be forced out by means of fires and fans In this connection the captured German documents state that "gas polsoning still eccurred among those who took off their masks after wearing them for twelve hours."

A Woman's Salute

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Why not a flag salute for women! Women now in war time are taking their stand as bravely under the flag as

men. They need an official flag salute, Every week New York witnesses at least one big parade. In every parade the flag is carried by at least a dozen times. The wom en must stand unresponsive while the mer uncover their heads before the emblem of their country. Frequently a woman may be seen trying to salute her flag by a hurried lifting of the hand, but the subterfuge is unhappy. Onlookers scarcely can be surwhat she is doing, so the act loses part of

its significance. If an official flag salute were sanctioned for women it would increase their solidarity of feeling toward the war. It is no longer a debatable question that the women win the war in their way, while the men win on the battlefield. This would be an added

recognition. As to ways and means of determining what would make a good salute for womer many suggestions must be forthcoming. The old Chautauqua salute for public speakers, waving the handkerchief, is not dignified enough. Also it makes no distinction be-

by men by holding their hats over their hearts, a gesture expressive at once of loyalty and reverence. Now it is custom ary for men to uncover their heads merely

Women might take up this custom, part, by laying their hands on their hearts when the flag is carried by. The custom is endeared by tradition and sentiment and would be a fitting one for the women of the

Cannot Washington supply us with the official sanction necessary to make this or some other salute a nation-wide custom? MAUDE A. WHITE. Greenwich, Conn., July 18, 1918.

The King's English

By Sarah Addington THE final and crushing blow has been delivered. The President is accuse of murder in the first degree of the King's English, and he has been brough to play gravedigger at the grammarian's funeral. This for the writer of epic doct ments, for the master of diplomatic men sages and the commander in chief of the forces of language and speech!

It came out vin soaphox communication on the corner of Hester and Essex street the other night. The orator had storme the heights of elequence in his own way "over the top," "somewhere in France "liberty and freedom," and all that, B came at length to what it was about. Whi were our war sims? He knew what the were not. He quoted the highest authority

"And as our great and noble Preside: says about the part Uncle Sam is playing in this great and noble fight for democrati 'We don't want no money; we don't wan no land!"

Side by side, then, with "Making the world safe for democracy," "Force withou limit, force without stint," and "May I not" this newest world message will go ringing down through the ages, "We don't want " money; we don't want no land!"

Driving a New Team

(From The St. Louis Republic) With a service flag containing 300 star the St. Louis Teamsters' Union may be sal to have hitched their wagons to quite constellation.

Little Mediation Required (From "The Way Out of War," by Robert Some of the neutral peoples of E

rope, neutral by painful force of circus stances, offer as an excuse the idea thi some neutral countries must be left take charge of mediation for peace whe the time for mediation comes. From the American viewpoint there is perhaps the feeling that very little mediation will be required when an outlaw government forcibly placed in chains.

A Revolution Now or Never (From The Des Moines Register)

During a recent debate in the Reichstag a Socialist deputy declared that German beer as now produced is nothing more than brown water.